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SOURCE Slovenski Porocevalec.REPORTS ON 1950 PLAN, BUDGET FULFILLMENT

KIDRIC REPORTS ON 1950 PLAN FULFILLMENT -- Ljubljana, Slovenski Porocevalec, 29 Dec 50

At a recent meeting of the People's Skupstina, Chairman of the Federal Planning Commission Boris Kidric reported that in 1949 the value of Yugoslav agricultural production amounted to 61,606,000,000 dinars. In 1950, it was planned to amount to 63,064,000,000 dinars, but actually amounted to only 38,309,000,000 dinars. Thus the drought permitted the fulfillment of only 60.8 percent of the plan for 1950, and only 62.2 percent of 1949 production. In 1949, the value of the production of industrial plants amounted to 6,376,000,000 dinars. In 1950, it was planned to amount to 6,712,000,000 dinars, but actually amounted to only 3,116,000,000 dinars, or 46.5 percent of 1949 production.

In 1949, the value of the production of vegetables amounted to 10,483,000,000 dinars. In 1950, it was planned to amount to 12,777,000,000, but actually amounted to only 5,352,000,000 dinars, or 41.9 percent of the plan for 1950 and 51.1 percent of the preceding year's production. In 1949, the value of the production of fodder amounted to 19,930,000,000 dinars. In 1950 it was planned to amount to 17,456,000,000 dinars, but actually amounted to 13,482,000,000 dinars, or 77.2 percent of the plan for 1950 and 67.6 percent of the preceding year's production.

In 1949, the value of the production of grain amounted to 24,817,000,000 dinars. In 1950, it was planned to amount to 26,119,000,000 dinars, but actually amounted to 16,349,000,000 dinars, or 62.5 percent of the plan for 1950 and 65.8 percent of the preceding year's production. In 1949, the value of the production of fruit, including grapes, amounted to 6,930,000,000 dinars. In 1950, it was planned to amount to 6,902,000,000 dinars, but actually amounted to only 5,165,000,000 dinars, or 74.8 percent of the plan for 1950 and 74.5 percent of the preceding year's production. In 1949, the total value of the production of plants amounted to 68,536,000,000 dinars. In 1950, it was planned to amount to 69,968,000,000 dinars, but actually amounted to only 43,474,000,000 dinars, or 62.1 percent of the plan for 1950 and 63.4 percent of the preceding year's production.

- 1 -

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In 1949, the value of the total production of livestock amounted to 29,859,000,000 dinars. In 1950, it was planned to amount to 31,517,000,000 dinars, but actually amounted to only 28,090,000,000 dinars, or 89.1 percent of the plan for 1950 and 94.1 percent of the preceding year's production. In 1949, the value of all agricultural production [including livestock production] amounted to 98,395,000,000 dinars. In 1950 it was planned to amount to 101,485,000,000 dinars, but actually amounted to a maximum of 71,564,000,000 dinars, or 70.5 percent of the plan for 1950 and 72.7 percent of 1949 production.

The actual turnover of goods within the socialist sector of the Yugoslav economy amounted to 75,517,000,000 dinars' worth in 1950 and to 81,202,000,000 dinars' worth in 1949. The plan for 1950 called for 78,048,000,000 dinars' worth. The actual turnover of goods in 1950 was 93 percent as compared with 1949 and 96.8 percent as compared with the plan for 1950.

The value of [the turnover of goods under?] the guaranteed supply system in 1950 was 27,830,000,000 dinars, as compared with 30,727,000,000 dinars in 1949. Thus the 1950 plan was fulfilled by 90.6 percent as compared with 1949.

In 1949 the value of [the turnover of goods on?] the free market of the socialist sector was 39,259,000,000 dinars, as compared with 38,362,000,000 dinars in 1950. The 1950 plan for the free market was fulfilled by 97.7 percent as compared with the actual turnover in 1949.

The value of commerce at tied prices in 1949 was 11,216,000,000 dinars, as compared with 9,325,000,000 dinars in 1950. Thus the 1950 plan was fulfilled by 83.1 percent as compared with 1949.

Industrial production in 1950 was 6.2 percent greater than in 1949. In 1949, the value of industrial and mining production amounted to 129,015,000,000 dinars, while in 1950 it amounted to 137,027,000,000 dinars.

In comparison with 1949, industrial production of federal significance in 1950 increased 14 percent, of republic significance 0.2 percent, and of local significance 11.3 percent. Industrial production of local significance includes free local industry (or local III), the production of which increased 32.5 percent in 1950 as compared with 1949.

In comparison with 1949, the production and processing of nonmetals in 1950 increased 4.8 percent, the metal industry and the processing of metals 18.8 percent, shipbuilding 7 percent, the electrical industry 13.3 percent, the building-material industry 9.2 percent, and the rubber-products industry 2.5 percent. The production of the paper industry in 1950 was the same as in 1949, while the textile industry was 95.8 percent of the 1949 figure, the tobacco industry was 92.2 percent, and the food industry was 89.8 percent.

Although the original plan called for the employment of 225,000 persons in capital construction, only 176,000 were employed for this purpose. The reasons for this cut were the problem of feeding workers and the general labor shortage.

WAR INDUSTRY INCREASED 29 PERCENT -- Ljubljana, Slovenski Porocevalec; 29, 30 Dec 50

Yugoslav war industry, which was not included in the Five-Year Plan, has increased its production in 1950 by 29 percent as compared with 1949.

The power industry increased its production in 1950 by 11.8 percent, as compared to 1949, the coal industry by 6.1 percent, the petroleum industry by 37.6 percent, ferrous metallurgy by 4.9 percent, nonferrous metallurgy by 12.5 percent, the chemical industry by 9.1 percent, the lumber industry by 10.8 percent and the leather and shoe industry by 10.3 percent.

- 2 -

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50X1-HUM

The 1950 investments for capital construction amounted to 72 billion dinars, which is 9 billion dinars less than was called for by the plan. The Five-Year Plan calls for a total investment of 278 billion dinars. During the first 4 years of the plan, 224 billion dinars were invested. The production capacity of Yugoslav industry has already reached 95 percent of the capacity called for by the plan. However, in 1950, actual production amounted to only 72 $\sqrt{30}$ December issue gives 86.27 percent of the quantity called for the the Five-Year Plan. In 1950, industrial production capacity was not exploited in its entirety because of a shortage of raw materials, which could not be imported in sufficient quantities.

The building of thermal and hydroelectric power plants has proceeded slowly and the chemical and textile industries have been backward. The same holds for the paper and rubber industries.

Seven new wool- and cotton-spinning mills will be in operation in 1951, as well as two household porcelain factories, a glass factory in Paracin, several prefabricated house factories, and local and republic enterprises.

Although the Five-Year Plan will be fulfilled in general by the end of 1951 Boris Kidric, Chairman of the Federal Planning Commission, asked for an extension of the plan by one year in order that it may be fulfilled by every branch in the economy, thus eliminating unevenness in the development of some branches.

1950 FEDERAL BUDGET HAS 6-BILLION-DINAR REVENUE SURPLUS -- Ljubljana, Slovenski Porocevalec, 30 Dec 50

At the meeting of the People's Skupstina, Federal Minister of Finance Dobrivoje Radosavljevic stated that the 1950 federal budget will be fulfilled with a 6-billion dinar revenue surplus.

The following table shows the estimated 1950 revenues:

<u>Revenues</u>	<u>In Millions of Dinars</u>	<u>In Plan Percentages</u>
From the economy	125,500	95.9
From the population	23,210	115.0
From establishments and administrations	3,800	96.7
Miscellaneous	13,410	117.5
Revenue surplus	7,680	96.0

The actual 1950 revenues total 172,600,000,000 dinars, and the percentage of the plan for 1950 amounts to 99.0 percent. The total actual revenues of the general budget will be 1,100,000,000 dinars less, according to the above estimate, than was planned. The planned revenues will be fulfilled by almost 100 percent. The revenues from the economy will be about 5 billion dinars short because of a reevaluation of the production plan, which resulted from the decreased import of textile raw materials and the drought. The revenues from the population will surpass the plan by 3,100,000,000 dinars because of larger wage payments and because of the success of the second People's Loan.

The following table shows the estimated expenditures for 1950:

- 3 -

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<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>In Millions of Dinars</u>	<u>In Plan Percentages</u>
Investments and financing of the economy	74,700	96.4
Education and people's culture	11,700	85.0
Social health insurance	23,000	98.3
National defense	27,000	96.4
State administration, courts of justice	14,300	92.7
Reserve fund, budget and state reserves	15,900	99.7

The actual 1950 expenditures total 166,600,000,000 dinars, and the percentage of the plan for 1950 amounts to 95.9 percent. The 1950 revenue surplus of about 6 billion dinars will cover a part of the 1951 expenditures.

Two billion dinars allotted to education and people's culture were not spent because the plan was too ambitious. There was a saving of one billion dinars for national defense because the army provided the labor for the construction of its own buildings. The state administration saved about 1,100,000,000 dinars by streamlining the government.

Investments in 1950 were as great or even greater than in 1949.

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- 4 -

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